

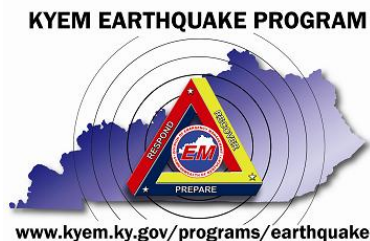
Name: _____

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4.0 Magnitude Earthquake Vocabulary

A) focus	_____	The area of faults that makes Kentucky a high risk for earthquakes.
B) hazard	_____	An instrument used to detect and record earthquakes.
C) aftershock	_____	A type of measurement of used to measure the strength of earthquakes.
D) fault	_____	An earthquake which follows a major earthquake, and is of lesser magnitude.
E) magnitude	_____	A sudden, rapid shaking of the Earth caused by the release of energy stored in rocks.
F) Intensity	_____	A measure of ground shaking based on damage to structures and changes felt and observed by humans.
G) seismogram	_____	A measure of the amount of energy released by an earthquake.
H) epicenter	_____	Also called earthquake waves, they are waves caused by the release of energy in the Earth's rocks during an earthquake.
I) New Madrid Seismic Zone	_____	The point on the Earth's surface directly above the focus.
J) Richter scale	_____	A crack in rock or soil along which movement has taken place.
K) seismic waves	_____	Also called the hypocenter, it is the place inside the Earth where an earthquake's rupture starts.
L) earthquake	_____	An earthquake which comes before the main earthquake and is less severe.
M) seismograph	_____	Any object or situation which contains the potential for damage, injury, or death.
N) foreshock	_____	A recording of the Earth's motions produced by a seismograph.

**Write the letter of
the vocabulary
word in the space
next to its
definition.**



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